

CANTON'S GREATEST DAY PASSES INTO HISTORY.

Civic and Military Parade Followed by the Dedication of the Cannon.

Fireworks on the Shorb Farm Viewed by Thousands of Citizens
—A Sweltering Day That Caused Much Suffering—Presi-
dent Forced to Take a Place High in the Stand
to Avoid the Exercise of Hand-Shaking.

The dedicatory exercises were observed July 4 following the reviewing of the parade by the president and the distinguished guests from the reviewing stand. When the last organization in the long procession had passed the stand the president quickly stepped down to the awaiting carriage and with others was driven to the speakers' stand erected on the city hall lawn. The direct beating of the sun's rays into the face of the speakers caused a short delay and consequent request that the addresses be delivered from the doorway of the government building across the street. Chairs were procured and the party of speakers walked over and occupied the front door and corridor of the building.

The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. John A. Hall of Trinity Lutheran church. Judge William R. Day, as president of the day, followed with a short address of introductory remarks.

He said that the day was observed as the country's day, and all party differences should be thrown aside and forgotten on this day. He said that 124 years ago the fathers of the republic declared for the independence of the United States of America, and that the colonies, feeble and scattered, threw off the yoke of allegiance to a foreign ruler and dedicated their country to the cause of self-government by the people. He said their paths were strewn with strong odds and untold suffering and sacrifice in maintaining the republic, but with wisdom seldom equaled in the councils of men, the states adopted a federal constitution, and under that instrument the people have proved capable of governing their country in peace and war. He spoke of the sanguinary civil war and those preceding it, and the recent conflict.

He said that in the realm of international law this country has set a new and high example to the nations of the earth. The recent struggle, he said, added a new and glorious page to our history, and has again demonstrated the valor and efficiency of the American people, soldiers and sailors, putting off the dying ember of the fires of sectional hate and that America is united today as never before.

"When the war came no community responded more gallantly than our own. In recognition of the gallantry of our volunteers the secretary of the navy has given in trust to this city one of the guns of the enemy captured at Santiago. We dedicate it today in honor of our brave countrymen, the soldiers and sailors of that war from Stark county. It shall be a perpetual memorial of their devotion to patriotic feeling and love of country. It testifies not only to the victory of the American army, but as well to the surrender of Spanish rule on American soil. It stands for the surrender of the last vestige of that sovereignty which once dominated the western world, for the victory of free institutions in the irrepressible conflict between opposing systems of government on this continent; for the surrender of oppression and tyranny to a people, the foundations of whose temple are liberty and self-government; for the surrender of royalty to republicanism, of a government of the few to a government which follows the lawfully expressed will of the majority.

"Today let us renew our vows of devotion to our country, and let us rejoice that we are citizens of the great republic, remembering that our country will be what its citizens make it. We have no cause for fear—the past at least is secure. We may look to the future with a courage born of difficulties met and overcome. Today let us look at the flag and rejoice that it represents our heritage."

Hon. Charles Krichbaum was introduced by Judge Day, and the Declaration of Independence was read, as has been customary on such occasions in past years.

The formal presentation of the cannon was then made by Captain William M. Folger, of the U. S. N., through the reading of a letter from Secretary John D. Long, addressed to Mayor Robertson, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to be present and expressing the pleasure of the navy department in presenting the cannon to the city.

The acceptance address was delivered by Mayor Robertson, who referred to the day when local soldiers departed for the scene of conflict in Cuba, about two years ago, and of their patriotic service there. He said the people of the city, as well as the Spanish-American veterans extended their gratitude to the navy department for the loan of the cannon. His address was very brief.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. William A. Lynch of this city, who was introduced by Judge Day in a most happy and conspicuous manner, as a man who needed no introduction and whom all would be pleased to hear. Mr. Lynch arose and addressed himself to the audience for a period of at least half an hour. He dwelt upon the declaration of independence, which had just been read in hearing, and the acts of the colonists leading to the declaration by the colonial congress. He spoke in detail of the controversy which existed between the colonists who settled in this country to secure a home of their own, finally arising against the unjust rulings of Great Britain, resulting in a controversy between America and that country a quarter of a century afterward. He

emphasized the lessons which the American revolution taught, and of the lessons taught by the recent controversy between America and Spain, and the rising in ascendancy of this country as a nation of power. The address was patriotic and reviewed the civil history of the country from the colonists to the present day.

At this juncture the Grand Army band, which remained just outside the government building, struck up a patriotic air, which was the musical selection rendered during the program.

Rev. O. B. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian church, pronounced the benediction at the close of the program.

The large crowd outside did not appear gratified without an address from the president, and there were frequent calls for the chief executive, who sat just inside the door fanning himself, and occasionally waving his fan at some outsider who called to him.

The president arose and stepped to the front of the door-step and made a short address, saying:

"My fellow-citizens: I will not consent to prolong these exercises beyond expressing my acknowledgment to you for your generous call and expressing as well the pleasure which I have had in joining with my neighbors and fellow-citizens in an observance of this anniversary, one of the most significant, if not the most significant, in American annals.

"The sacred principles proclaimed in 1776, in the city of Philadelphia, advanced triumphantly at Yorktown, made effective in the formation of the federal union in 1787, sustained by a united people in every war that waged against a foreign power, upheld by the wonderful sacrifice of the volunteer army of 1861, sealed in solemn covenant at Appomattox Court House, sanctified within the last two years by the best blood of the north and the men of the south, at Manila and Santiago and in Porto Rico. These sacred principles still animate the American heart and still hold their force and virtue.

"And adhering to them as we have always adhered to them, at any cost or at any sacrifice, we find ourselves after 124 years formed into a more perfect union, stronger and freer than ever before, strengthened in every one of the great fundamental safeguards and maintaining here at home justice and liberty and equality, and carrying to our distant possessions the blessings of a free government and the beneficence of our glorious flag." (Applause and cheering.)

After bowing to the assembled auditors the president stepped into Postmaster Freese's private office, where he stood gazing out of the window at the people while listening to the strains of the band.

Preceding the exercises at the government building, Hon. Henry W. Harter, of this city, read two letters received respectively from Generals Otis and Wheeler, stating their inability to be present, and extending their wishes for a successful and patriotic culmination of the day. Mr. Harter, in a most eloquent manner, then introduced Judge Day as president of the exercises.

During the exercises, at the close of the address by the mayor, Officer William Grossklaus, who was a member of the Eighth Ohio during the campaign in Cuba, unveiled the cannon to the view of the assembly amid rousing cheers.

CIVIC AND MILITARY.

The Afternoon Parade Was One
Of the Finest Ever Seen
Here.

Under the glare of a sizzling sun the great military and civic parade moved up the street on Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The procession when complete made a line nearly two miles long. It reached from Second street on North Cleveland avenue, up to Lake, over to Market and down again to Second street on Market. It was the most extensive parade of the kind that has ever been given in this city, beyond a doubt. Every one had taken pains to make the event a success and their efforts were highly satisfactory.

The procession was headed with a squad of Y. M. C. A. boys, twenty-one strong, who stretched across the street and opened the way. The boys were dressed in white duck trousers with white duck caps for headgear, and they made quite a swell appearance. Major Charles R. Miller with his aid followed closely, and a group of old Cuban warriors on horseback brought the first flag along the line. They were followed by the band with marching next, and following the band came coaches with committees. The New Berlin band headed a delegation of Canton Spanish-American war veterans headed by General Dick. There were about 80 of the boys in line.

After the Spanish-American soldiers had passed, the Eighth regiment with its full staff of officers and complement of men, followed. The regiment was in full uniform and the march was a hard one. Hardly a soldier in the entire regiment had any dry clothing on when it was finished. The hot sun was also very hard on the boys and when the regiment was drawn up for review on South Cleveland avenue after the march about a dozen of the members

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—Mrs. AMOS FESCHLER, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. CLARA STIEBER, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—Mrs. E. F. CUSTER, Brule, Wis.

were stricken down with the heat. Several were rendered unconscious and were in pretty bad shape for some time. The heat was especially hard on some of those who were in Cuba and the Philippines and had their constitutions undermined by the fevers contracted there.

The Uniformed Rank K. of P. with about 60 men, was out in full regalia, and with their white plumes and glistening swords made a very attractive appearance, but they paid for it with the sweat of their faces.

The Citizens' band of Mineral Point led the American Mechanics. The mechanics outnumbered all other societies in the procession and were only outnumbered by the Eighth regiment. There were about 100 from out of the city in the parade and 250 from Canton. The Mechanics carried umbrellas which looked well and saved them somewhat from the heat of the sun. The mail carriers fifty strong were in line in uniform and following them came the Grand Army band. It is needless to say anything about the music of this part of the parade. The fact that the Grand Army furnished it guarantees its quality.

The Knights of St. John with swords and plumes made a very pleasing appearance and they were followed by the C. M. B. A.

The Magnolia band headed the Maine club, a squad of lads in blue and white costumes of the sailor style. Then came the Daughters of Ben Hur in a picnic wagon led by a pair of chariots.

The Waynesburg band was at the head of the Fleetfoot Tribe of Red Men. This lodge carried off the honors of the day for going to the greatest trouble in making preparations for the event. They had thirty or more men on horseback arrayed as Indians and several floats brought up the rear of their display in which the wigwam, the forest, and other typical haunts of the red men were splendidly shown.

The parade was carried out practically according to the program. The lines formed without a hitch and moved off North Cleveland avenue. At Lake street they crossed to Market and went south to Cedar and then back to Cleveland avenue. The line of march then went up Cleveland avenue again to the city hall where the procession was disbanded. When the Eighth regiment came up South Cleveland avenue it was stopped and drawn up in line to review the balance of the procession as it came up.

One of the principal features of the event was having the procession reviewed by the president and other notables in the city. The president and party arrived at the reviewing stand at about 1:30 o'clock. President McKinley took his position at the front of the stand between Judge Day and William A. Lynch, and it was not long till the crowd had him on his feet reaching over the rail shaking hands. He would shake fifty or more and then take a rest and go at it again. The sun got so terribly hot that the president and all the dignitaries in the reviewing party soon took a position high up in the stand which was shaded by the trees. Besides President McKinley, Judge Day and Mr. Lynch, the following were in the reviewing party: Commander Folger of the navy, Lieutenant Tom Prince of the navy, General Plume of the regular army, Colonel Richter, Major De Vine, Captain Gilbert and Captain Lyon of his staff, General Montfort, commander of the Ohio G. A. R.

As the procession passed the reviewing stand hats were removed and the reviewing party gracefully acknowledged the salute. At the close of the parade the reviewing party was driven in carriages to the city hall where the services were to be held for the dedication of the Spanish cannon.

THE FIREWORKS.

A Grand Display of Pyrotechnics Witnessed by Thousands
Of People.

Twenty thousand people are believed to have witnessed the display of pyrotechnics which occurred in the Shorb addition Wednesday night. The immense crowd of spectators was composed of visitors and citizens, and the fields and adjoining streets were all packed with the large mass of humanity so far as one could see. Such a crowd at one time and at one place

never before was witnessed in this city. And the spectators hugely enjoyed the brilliant pyrotechnics as they were set off.

A large space, probably an eighth of a mile in diameter, was spaced off in the Shorb addition by the men who had the explosion of the fireworks in charge, and a rope was thrown around this in a half circle, preventing the people from gathering close to the scene of the discharges. The display began about 8 o'clock and continued several hours. The first explosions of heavy cannonading salutes were followed by an illumination of the grounds, and the setting off of the word "Welcome" in brilliant colors. A flight of color mines were discharged which descended to a great height, casting beautiful colors over the surrounding territory. The set piece "July 4th," was simply beautiful, and the display of prismatic whirlwinds and Japanese bombs followed. Among the larger set pieces which received particular attention of the spectators, were the American flag, portrait of Dewey, Niagara Falls, American eagle and Battleship Olympia. There were grand meteoric displays of rockets and showers of colored stars thrown high into the air. Piece after piece was discharged and it is not believed that a more grand display was ever seen in this city. During the firing of the pyrotechnics a band discoursed patriotic music.

ROLLED UNDER ELECTRIC CAR.

A Massillon Young Man Injured
While Coming to Canton.

SUSTAINED BAD INJURIES.

Alleged That He Was Jolted Off a Car and
Thrown Under It—Is 22 Years of
Age—His Condition Very
Dangerous.

The condition of Henry Berer, the young Massillon man who was injured Wednesday noon by an electric car in West Tuscarawas street, is said by the attending physician, James Fraunfelder, to be very serious. The physician stated that Berer's injuries were of the most awful nature, the muscles of the limbs and in the body literally being torn out of place, and the outside of the body being cut and bruised in a most shocking manner. Berer suffers a great deal of pain and his condition over Wednesday night was said to be very dangerous.

The accident occurred Wednesday just as an electric car from Massillon was coming in West Tuscarawas street at the C. T. & V. depot. The young man was seated upon a rear platform of the car, and it is alleged that a car which was coming on from behind jolted the forward car, throwing the young man from the platform and under the car. It is stated that his body was turned completely over several times under the car before the electric car could be stopped, but not before the most serious injuries resulted. Many pedestrians succeeded in getting the young man out of the position under the car in which he was caught and an ambulance was called and he was immediately taken to the hospital. Dr. F. E. Hart was summoned in the absence of Dr. Fraunfelder. The wounds were dressed and the young man was made as comfortable as possible. Berer is 22 years of age and resides at 414 Washington street, Massillon. He was on his way to this city to attend the demonstration.

TOMMY RICE PARDONED.

Governor Nash on the morning of July Fourth extended clemency to Thomas J. Rice, one of the oldest prisoners in the penitentiary in point of servitude and granted him a full and free pardon.

Rice is 47 years old. He was sent from this county for murder in the second degree and was to have served the balance of his life if he had not been pardoned. As it is he escaped after eighteen years in the institution.

Attorney Henry W. Harter was prosecuting attorney at the time of Rice's conviction. He said Thursday morning that he remembered the case. He said there was a gang of tramps camped out along the Ft. Wayne railroad, about where Stark siding is now, located and some of them came to town to get food or "chuck" as they called it at the trial. After returning a dispute arose and a quarrel ensued in which Rice stabbed his victim in the heart causing death. He was arrested and tried for murder in the first degree and convicted for murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Mr. Harter prosecuted the case and Judge Freese and the late John M. Myers defended the prisoner.

CAIRO CULLINGS.

Cairo, July 5, 1900.
Miss Lottie Miller of Inland was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Miller, Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Essig and son spent last week with her parents.

Miss Vernie Ebbe, of Cleveland, is visiting with Byron Brumbaugh and family.

Farmers have commenced cutting wheat and find a poor crop.

Mr. Sherman Cashner, who has been staying in Greentown is at home now.

A. J. Smith and Jake Wagner made a flying trip to Akron Saturday afternoon on business.

We are in need of a blacksmith in Cairo.

Quite a few of our people attended the festival at Hartsville and the boys should not drive so fast after this.

There will be services in the Reformed church Sunday morning and in the Lutheran, Sunday afternoon.

Charles Gottshall is working for Chas. Beottler of Oval City.

Miss Elma Blair has returned home from Cuyahoga Falls after visiting our former postmaster, Israel Lanizer. There will be singing at Maple Grove Sunday evening.

TOOK OPIUM AND EXPIRED.

Emperor of China Said to Have
Gone Over the Divide.

EMPRESS DOWAGER TOOK SOME

But Her Constitution is Stronger Than
That of a Man and She is Getting
Well—The Latest From
the Orient.

[News-Democrat Leased Wire Service.]

Shanghai, July 5.—The German consular officials here have received an official statement that Emperor Kwang Su committed suicide with opium June 19 at the instigation of Prince Tuan. Dowager Empress is reported to have followed the emperor's example, but is still living, though the drug has driven her insane.

FROM KEMPFF.

Washington, July 5.—The following dispatch from Rear Admiral Kempff from Taku via Che Foo July 4, was posted at the navy department, this morning:

"Myers, Oregon, commands force Peking. Captain Hall, Dr. Lippitt, also there."

STILL SAFE.

London, July 5.—A Dalziel dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 4, says the British legation at Peking and 1,600 refugees there are still safe.



A Great Nerve Medicine.

Celery King cleanses the system and builds it up.

It makes the blood pure.
It beautifies the complexion.
It cures constipation and liver disorders.
It cures headache and most other aches.

Celery King cures Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Bloated on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the **Rosiness of Health** the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.** This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that **Beecham's Pills** recommend themselves.

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.
Annual sale 4,000,000 boxes.

WORK LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of Lake Township, Stark County, Ohio, will, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., let to the lowest bidder the work of grading two hills west of Greentown, one 1400 cubic feet, the other 400. Sealed bids will be received to 12 o'clock noon, of the above day. Bids shall be separate for each hill, according to specifications to be seen at the residence of John Schantz, Greentown. Good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the work will be required.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. F. HUMBERT,
JOHN SCHANTZ,
D. D. HOOVER,
Township Trustees.

Published in the Stark County Democrat July 6 and 13, 1900.

YOU can always get what you want in

Footwear

AT
McGOWAN'S.



"TAUGHT BY MAIL."

The New Method of Education Opens the
Door of Success to Thousands of
Wage Earners and Others.

"The number of people, in all parts of the world, who are getting education in technical subjects by the correspondence method of instruction, without leaving their homes or interrupting their ordinary occupations, is one of the most marvelous things about the modern educational awakening. The most famous institution devoted to instruction by mail is The International Correspondence Schools, at Scranton, Pa., where 164,000 students and graduates in all parts of the globe are receiving instruction or have completed Courses and received diplomas.

"Any one, anywhere, who is able to read and write English may be enrolled in the Schools. Every Course is started from the very beginning, taking for granted that the student knows nothing about the subject. He is sent his first and second Instruction and Question Papers. After studying the first Paper, he returns his written answers to the questions asked in the Question Paper to the Schools, and proceeds with his second Paper. At the Schools his answers are corrected in red ink and returned to the student, accompanied by the third Instruction and Question Papers and a letter explaining the errors and corrections in greater detail than is possible on the answer sheets themselves. If the student receives a mark of ninety per cent. on his first Paper, it is entered on the book as passed; but if he fails to get this percentage the Paper is returned, and he is obliged to review the incorrect portion. This system is followed until the Course is completed, when the Schools diploma is granted after a final examination. Although students are not limited in the time required to complete a Course, those who meet with difficulties are assigned to "special instructors," who are skilled with such cases.

"The Courses taught range from art design, for women as well as men, to ocean navigation and stationary engineering, and from arithmetic to civil or mechanical engineering. Business as well as technical branches are taught, there being thousands of students enrolled studying those subjects which lead to business success.

"Any one interested in education, who would like to be fully informed, can obtain interesting literature on the subject of correspondence instruction by writing to The International Correspondence Schools, or by calling upon their Canton representative, Mr. L. J. Underwood, at 311 West Tuscarawas St.